

# LODGE PLEADS FOR REPEAL BILL

Scholar Says, However, That Treaty Permits Tolls Exemption.

## SPEECH STIRS SENATE

He Declares Repeal Is Expedient to Remove Distrust of America.

## ISSUE IS ABOVE PARTIES

United States Influence as World Power Decreased by Suspicion, He Asserts.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Senator Lodge of Massachusetts made a notable speech in the Senate to-day in support of the President's policy in dealing with the Panama Canal tolls issue.

Senators regardless of politics or of their attitude toward the tolls bill declared after Senator Lodge had concluded that it was the most masterful address heard in the Senate in recent years.

The Senator from Massachusetts had a large and attentive audience. Nearly every Senator was in his seat and they followed the speech attentively from the beginning until Mr. Lodge had finished his two hours discourse. Then the Senator received a tribute from his colleagues such as has seldom been witnessed in the Senate.

Democrats and Republicans alike crowded around his seat and extended congratulations. Even Senators who are strongest in opposition to the repeal of the toll legislation were among the first to offer felicitations. The Senator seemed profoundly affected by the demonstration. His embarrassment increased until finally he fled from the chamber to escape apparently further compliments.

**Fatigued by the Speech.**  
Senator Lodge showed some fatigue after his long speech. His health has not been of the best since the serious illness which gave so much concern to his friends last autumn.

In his address Senator Lodge, speaking from his intimate knowledge of foreign relations as a veteran member of the Foreign Relations Committee, outlined the conditions which he believed had moved President Wilson to repeal the tolls. He declared that the United States is now distrusted and regarded with suspicion by the nations of the earth; that it occupies a peculiarly dangerous position of isolation and that its beneficent influence as a world power has been dwindling.

Mr. Lodge called upon the Senate to face these facts and, by repealing the tolls, to support the President.

The Senator gave it as his absolute opinion, based on a personal participation in the events leading up to the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, that the United States had the undoubted right to exempt from the payment of tolls not only its coastwise, but also its overseas shipping.

He was a member, said Senator Lodge, of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate which reported the amendments to the first Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

**The Senator's Participation.**  
"I had some part in framing those amendments, and owing to the death of Senator Davis, I was in charge of the treaty when, as amended, it was ratified by the Senate.

"It so chanced that I was in London when Mr. Choate and Lord Lansdowne were concluding the negotiations which resulted in the second Hay-Pauncefote treaty and I was familiar with the discussions which then took place.

"When the second Hay-Pauncefote treaty was sent to the Senate it devolved upon me to report to the Senate. I mention these facts merely to show that I was in position to be familiar with all the proceedings which ultimately resulted in the ratification of the second Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

"I took the view then that under the terms of the treaty of November 18, 1901, the United States was at liberty to exempt its own vessels of commerce from the payment of tolls if it saw fit to do so, and I voted against the amendment which made this right explicit, because I thought it needless.

"The opinion which I formed in 1901 as to our rights under the treaty I have never changed; I hold it now as I did thirteen years ago.

Senator Lodge said that in 1909 the United States occupied a higher and stronger position among the nations of the earth than it ever before.

"A world power had been for many long years," said he, "but we had at last become a world power in the inner sense, a power whose active participation and beneficent influence were recognized and desired by other nations whose great questions which concerned the welfare and happiness of all mankind.

**Great Position Largely Lost.**  
"This great position and this commanding influence, continued Senator Lodge, "have been largely lost. I am not in the councils of the President of the United States, but I believe that during the past year the present position of the United States in the foreign relations has become apparent to the world. It has to other responsible and reflecting men, and with this appreciation of our present position has come the earnest desire to retrace some of our steps, at least and to regain, so far as possible, the high plane which we formerly occupied.

"It would be an obvious impropriety to point out the specific conditions of the present relations with the various nations, both in the Old World and the New; it is enough to note the fact that we are regarded by other nations with distrust and in some cases with dislike. 'Rightly or wrongly,' I have come to believe that we are not to be trusted; that we make our international relations the sport of politics and treat them as if they were in no way different from questions of domestic legislation.

"It is not well for any country, no matter how powerful, to be an outlaw among the nations. Not so many years ago there were people in England who used to speak with pride of their 'splendid isolation,' but they soon found out that while isolation might be splendid it was in the highest degree undesirable.

"Since those days England has been making efforts to escape from her 'splendid isolation,' as has been conspicuously shown by the alliance with Japan and the entente with France.

**The Arbitration Treaties.**  
"The long delay in the ratification by the Senate of the treaties renewing the arbitration treaties of 1908 produced a widespread feeling among other nations that our friendship was not a principle of arbitration and our loud boasts of our

# "\$3,000,000,000 DROP IN RAILWAY STOCKS"

—N. Y. Times, April 7, '14

## MORAL

## BUY

## GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

## LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO

RICHARD M. MURD, President

Capital & Surplus, \$8,750,000

50 Liberty St., N. Y. 100

devotion to the cause of peace were the only reason, because we seemed ready to abandon the cause of arbitration when it looked as if our treaties might bring us to the arbitration of questions which we did not desire to have decided by an impartial tribunal.

"The President renewed the arbitration treaties, and finally, after delay, which, as he said, aroused no unusual suspicions, those which have been sent to the Senate have been ratified.

"This was the President's first step, as I look at it, in his effort to restore the respect and reputation of the United States, which he had found to be impaired. His second step is his recommendation of the repeal of the tolls exemption clause of the canal act.

"I speak wholly without authority, but I believe that he must have thought that our insistence upon a contested interpretation of a treaty and upon a disputed method of relieving our vessels from the payment of tolls has injured us in the opinion of civilized mankind and that he believed that the object sought in no way justifies the results which will necessarily follow in the attitude of other nations toward us.

"It would not surprise me to learn that the President is of the opinion that such disputed points ought to be settled as we have settled them in the past, with which as a historian he is familiar, either by negotiation or by arbitration, and not by our own votes without appeal and open only to the arbitrament of sword.

**Obstacle to Trade.**  
"He must feel, I think, that by our action, considered in other lands to be in derogation of treaty obligations, we are raising a serious obstacle to the development of closer trade relations with the countries of South America, which are so important to us on every ground.

"These reasons, which I think must also be very weighty with the people, seem to me not only sound but convincing.

"The outcry about exhibiting subservience to Great Britain or any country because we see fit to repeal the tolls seems to be hardly worthy of serious consideration.

"The United States is altogether too great and too powerful to be subservient to any one, and the mere fact of suggesting it seems to me to indicate an uneasy suspicion on the part of those who make such a charge of our subservience to Great Britain or any country.

"I have listened to the most stirring declarations of our utter fearlessness, of our readiness to face a world in arms in defense of toll exemption, about which noble cause no country would think of fighting there have been moments when I have marvelled at I thought of the coolness and indifference with which we have contemplated the murder of more than 125 Americans not many miles from our own border.

"The violated rights, the unavenged, the almost unnoticed deaths of those innocent people have become a herculean task, canal tolls, where there is no peril to any one, peculiarly out of place.

**Waiver of No Rights.**  
"We obtained by the passage of the toll exemption clause no legal rights which we did not already possess as a matter of course. All we have retained for the law is merely our own statute for the regulation of the terms upon which the canal shall be used.

"I am not blind to the political temptations which the situation at this moment presents. I am a strong party man. I believe in government by parties and in party responsibility.

"I have for many years fought the battles of the Republican party alike in days of sunshine and in days of storm and darkness. If life and strength continue I shall to the best of my ability oppose President Wilson if he is a candidate for reelection and the party which he leads.

"The allurements of political advantage appeal as strongly to me as they can to any man. But when the relations of my country with other nations are involved I cannot yield to them. My politics have always stopped at the water's edge.

"In my question of dealing with international relations I have always felt compelled to decide it upon its merits as they appeared to me without regard to politics. I have been twice at least obliged to me to oppose Presidents of my own party on treaties which they had recommended, a misfortune and unhappiness which I wish might have been spared to me. In a great international question I felt it to be my duty on one occasion to sustain President Cleveland. To-day I must still.

"They the voice at eve, obeyed at prime."

**Voted Against Exemption.**  
"I voted and spoke against the toll exemption embodied in the canal act. I believe that the President recommended it because a Democratic President recommended it. Within our own borders Mr. Wilson is the leader and chief of the Democratic party. In the presence of foreign nations he is to me simply the President of the United States. If in his high responsibility as the representative of the nation before the world he does as I believe I believe in my conscience, no matter what his political faith may be.

"But if he is in doubt or trying to do what I conscientiously believe to be right he shall have my full support without regard to party or to politics. To thwart the purposes or to discredit the policies of the official head of a political party is legitimate political warfare. To discredit or break down the President of the United States upon a question of foreign policy is quite another thing, never to be undertaken except for very grave reasons.

"In the one case we overthrow a party leader and change the government of the country; in the other we break down and discredit the representative of the whole of the earth and thereby injure the power and usefulness in that field where he and he alone can declare and represent the policies, the honor and the dignity of the United States. Conditions may arise where this last resort must be accepted, but it can only be justified by grim necessity.

"With my view as to the tolls, with my deep conviction as to what is due to the President of the United States, I should be faithful to the principles I have always cherished if I did not now give him an unreserved support."

**Will Push La Pollette Seamen's Bill**  
WASHINGTON, April 9.—The La Follette seamen's bill will be taken up in the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on April 16 and made a special order until it is acted upon. Hearings on the bill were continued by the committee some weeks ago. Its supporters insist that it shall be passed upon by the House before adjournment.

**More Pay for Customs Men.**  
WASHINGTON, April 9.—Representative Maher of New York to-day appeared before the House Committee on Ways and Means to urge favorable action on the bill proposing an increase in the salaries of all persons in the customs service that are receiving less than \$1,000 a year.

Mr. Maher told the committee that many of the employees of the New York customs service do not receive enough compensation to support their families.

**Bill in Congress Would Increase All Who Get Less Than \$1,000 a Year.**  
WASHINGTON, April 9.—Representative Maher of New York to-day appeared before the House Committee on Ways and Means to urge favorable action on the bill proposing an increase in the salaries of all persons in the customs service that are receiving less than \$1,000 a year.

Mr. Maher told the committee that many of the employees of the New York customs service do not receive enough compensation to support their families.

# ROOM FOLLOWS SOCIALIST EBB

Milwaukee Election Brings Quick Results to Business.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—The official returns on Tuesday's municipal election show conclusively that socialism is on the ebb. For the first time in the history of Milwaukee socialism, dating back to 1905, when the party first found a place on the ticket, last Tuesday saw a failure to increase the total vote of the preceding election. This year the Socialist vote was 23,117, a decrease from 30,590 two years ago.

This decisive defeat of socialism means increased prosperity for the city, according to the present indications. The very day after the election was marked by the issuance of the city's record number of building permits, eighty-one, and this was followed to-day by the issuance of seventy-one, which until Wednesday was the city's highest record.

The value of buildings to be erected in Milwaukee this year is more than \$15,000,000, according to the most conservative figures. The previous high record for any year was \$11,000,000. Some estimates put the total for the coming year at \$17,000,000.

The Socialists, however, have found food for thought in the falling off in the total vote and it has been generally decided that a permanent anti-Socialist organization will be formed.

The value of buildings to be erected in Milwaukee this year is more than \$15,000,000, according to the most conservative figures. The previous high record for any year was \$11,000,000. Some estimates put the total for the coming year at \$17,000,000.

The Socialists, however, have found food for thought in the falling off in the total vote and it has been generally decided that a permanent anti-Socialist organization will be formed.

## CARNEGIE LOBBIES AT THE CAPITOL

Seeks to Stop Building of Bridge Across the Upper Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Andrew Carnegie appeared in Washington to-day in the guise of a lobbyist. It was presumed that Mr. Carnegie showed up at the Capitol to cheer the boys who are trying to repeal the exemption clause of the Panama Canal act. At least this is what was generally thought about the visit.

As a matter of fact Mr. Carnegie came to Washington on a little matter of business concerning a bridge on the upper Mississippi River between Keokuk, Ia., and Hamilton, Ill. The Carnegie Bridge Company operates this particular bridge. At the instance of Senator Cummins of Iowa the Senate recently passed a bill authorizing the use of the Government to build and operate a bridge between Keokuk and Hamilton.

The action of the Senate displeased Mr. Carnegie. So he had a conference to-day with Representative Adamson of Georgia, chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which has jurisdiction of bridge bills.

Mr. Carnegie brought up the matter of the bridge and contributed a few observations in regard to the efficient service rendered to the public, to Keokuk and to Hamilton by the Carnegie Bridge Company. He also made a statement or two relative to the inadvisability of the Government authorizing the construction of an opposition bridge at that point on the Mississippi.

Mr. Carnegie is a good business man, however, and members do not blame him for looking out for his own bridge company. Just what action the House committee will take on the Cummins bill is a result of the representations made by Mr. Carnegie to Chairman Adamson.

After his call on Chairman Adamson, Mr. Carnegie said to the toll repeal bill, Mr. Carnegie said:

"He's a good Scotsman. The canal tolls bill will go through all right. Then he added: 'But only prayer will help some of these Democrats; the way they are behaving now. It's terrible, isn't it?'"

**TWO MORE SECRETARIES FOR MEXICAN EMBASSY**  
President Wilson Also Makes Nominations and Shifts in Consular Service.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The President sent to the Senate today a list of diplomatic and consular nominations. The list includes a second secretary and a third secretary of the Mexican Embassy.

The second secretary named to-day is Warren B. Robbins of Massachusetts, who has been third secretary at Paris. The third secretary is William H. Baitmore, a new appointment. He is of Tennessee, now Consul at Montevideo, was appointed Consul-General at Havana.

To be Consul-General—JOSEPH I. BRITAIN of Ohio, now Consul-General at Berlin, Germany.

To be Consul—KEENE of Michigan, now Consul at Havana.

To be Consul—GEORGE H. MURPHY of North Carolina, now Consul-General at Santiago, Cuba.

To be Consul—WILFRED J. WELLS of Virginia, now Consul at Santiago, Cuba.

To be Consul—MAX J. BAKER of Nebraska, now Consul at Genoa, Italy.

To be Consul—RICHARD M. HARTLEMAN of Massachusetts, now Consul at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

To be Consul—CHARLES E. RIDGEMAN of New York, now Consul at Havana, Cuba.

To be Consul—GEORGE E. HARRIS of New York, now Consul at Cork, Ireland.

To be Consul—HERNANDO DE SOTO of California, now Consul at Palermo, Sicily.

To be Consul—LESLIE M. LESTER of New York, now Consul at Havana, Cuba.

To be Consul—EDWARD CARL KEMP of St. Petersburg, Fla., now Consul at St. Petersburg, Fla.

To be Consul—FELIX WILLOUGHBY SMITH of New York, now Consul at Aden, Arabia.

To be Consul—NICHOLAS R. SNYDER of Pennsylvania, now Consul at Leipzig, Germany.

To be Consul—LAWRENCE J. MANTON, Mich., at Saigon, Cochinchina, Indochina.

# WHITE HOUSE DENIES APOLOGY TO BOGOTA

Colombians in Washington Construe Language of Treaty as Such.

TO PUBLISH TEXT APRIL 15

Administration Sorry News of Treaty Got Out—Effect on Tolls Bill Feared.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Although the \$25,000,000 treaty with Colombia is not yet 48 hours old there has developed a feeling of opinion between the Administration and Colombians as to what it means.

At the White House suggestions that the treaty contains an apology to Colombia on the part of the United States were denied to-day. Questions as to "expressions of regret," which are said to be included in the treaty, while not definitely answered, were dismissed with evidences of irritation.

At the same time in Colombian sources it was asserted by those in a position to know just what the treaty contains that the agreement does include what is called a friendly expression of regret over the break in the cordial relations of the two countries.

The text of the treaty will be published simultaneously in Washington and Bogota on April 15. This is in accordance with the request of the Colombian Government. The issue in regard to the new treaty is now plain and clear cut.

**The General Opinion.**  
It is generally conceded that if the language of the first paragraph under a reasonable construction by the American public affords ground for the belief that the United States is rendering Colombia the equivalent of an apology or backwash, it is the lightest that this Government was in the wrong in regard to Panama independence, the document will have no chance of ratification.

Should there be nothing distasteful in the nature of an "expression of regret," it is believed it will have some chance of ratification in the Senate.

It is regarded as significant that a disagreement already has developed between the two parties to the convention as to whether or not the language used implies an apology by the United States. That Colombia has won her ten years' fight for something in the way of "moral reparation" to the extent of putting the United States on record in language which the Colombians regard as equivalent to an expression of regret seems the inevitable conclusion.

It is pointed out that if Colombians so construe the language of the treaty as to satisfy themselves that they have obtained the moral reparation they were seeking, it is probable that all South America will place a similar construction upon the treaty.

The irritation of the Administration over the question of the treaty, particularly the language thereof, was explained in part to-day when it was learned that it was the intention of the State Department to publish an apology by the United States to Colombia in the form of a letter to the Colombian Government.

Many Democrats fear that this new construction of the treaty, which would be a repudiation of the treaty, would work an injury to the latter, especially if any part of the new treaty is regarded by the people of the United States as a backwash.

**Secrecy Was Preferred.**  
There are indications also that the Administration would have preferred to have kept the Colombian treaty "under a bushel" until the Senate had acted upon it. The only new fact developed to-day regarding the contents of the new treaty was in the nature of a further concession to the Colombian Government, which is to have special privileges in transit across the Isthmus of Panama, whether by rail or water.

These privileges were guaranteed to it in its original agreement with the Panama Railroad Company and amount to preferential treatment as to freight rates. The Government has thus favored the company which has been the most successful in making other proof and at the same time spare the energies of those who will receive them.

The examination of Mr. Siegel before United States Commissioner Gilchrist, scheduled for yesterday, was postponed for a week. Justice Hughes is to decide today whether the depositors of the fund will be allowed to make other proof and at the same time spare the energies of those who will receive them.

The examination of Mr. Siegel before United States Commissioner Gilchrist, scheduled for yesterday, was postponed for a week. Justice Hughes is to decide today whether the depositors of the fund will be allowed to make other proof and at the same time spare the energies of those who will receive them.

**DODGES ROOSEVELT FOR 1916.**  
Maine Republican Convention Stiffens Indorsement Motion.

ACONESTA, Me., April 9.—The Republican State convention, through its chairman, Representative John A. Peters of Bangor, Maine, today passed a resolution to indorse Theodore Roosevelt for President in 1916.

After the committee on resolutions had reported Howard Davies of Yarmouth moved an amendment in favor of the indorsement of Roosevelt, which was ruled out of order and the matter was dropped.

The convention after declaring for Roosevelt, declared in the platform that the party was in favor of "further legislation in favor of the indorsement of national prohibition, practicable and effective."

The platform condemned the national Democratic Administration "for its hurried surrender to Great Britain" in the Panama Canal toll question and denounced the Administration "for its vague and vacillating policy in dealing with conditions in Mexico."

**WALDO FIGHTS "REMOVAL."**  
Invokes Supreme Court's Aid to Prove He Resigned.

Ex-Police Commissioner Rhineclauder Waldo started legal proceedings yesterday to establish the fact that when he resigned his resignation to Mayor Kline last December he ceased to be Police Commissioner. He is now fighting a battle to remove him after he had resigned was not effective.

The steps taken by the ex-Police Commissioner yesterday were to get an order from Supreme Court Justice Weeks requiring Mayor Mitchell, the Board of Estimate and Supervisors Ferguson of the City Board of Health and the City Board of Health to remove him after he had resigned was not effective.

Waldo is now fighting a battle to remove him after he had resigned was not effective.

**ROB RIVERSIDE APARTMENT.**  
C. W. Baker Loses \$10,000 Worth of Silverware While Servants Dine.

The apartment of C. W. Baker at 139 Riverside Drive was recently entered by burglars while servants were present and robbed of \$10,000 in silverware and other valuables, according to the New York Herald.

The apartment of C. W. Baker at 139 Riverside Drive was recently entered by burglars while servants were present and robbed of \$10,000 in silverware and other valuables, according to the New York Herald.

The apartment of C. W. Baker at 139 Riverside Drive was recently entered by burglars while servants were present and robbed of \$10,000 in silverware and other valuables, according to the New York Herald.

The apartment of C. W. Baker at 139 Riverside Drive was recently entered by burglars while servants were present and robbed of \$10,000 in silverware and other valuables, according to the New York Herald.

# CALLS SING SING CRIME SCHOOL

Bishop Greer Says Prison Must Be Abolished.

"Sing Sing is a college of crime," Bishop Greer of the Episcopal Diocese of New York said last night at the Manhattan Club banquet at the Manhattan Hotel. The bishop, he said, must be abolished for the sake of society if not for the sake of the criminal.

"I went into one of the cells," he said, "and found it damp, dark, depressing and with no sanitary equipment—such a place as you would not put your dog in, for if you did he would go mad. If it is true that we have a criminal class, then Sing Sing is largely responsible."

## MOTHER JONES TO BE RELEASED

Colorado Supreme Court Issues Writ for Military Prisoner.

DENVER, April 9.—The Supreme Court issued a habeas corpus writ to-day for the release of "Mother" Mary Jones, held as a military prisoner in the coal strike zone at Walsenburg. The writ is returnable in ten days.

The petition was presented by Horace N. Kalk, attorney for the striking coal miners. Previously the court had not given permission for the presentation of the petition.

**\$99,036 FOR SIEGEL DEPOSITORS TO-DAY**  
City Chamberlain Bruere to Turn Over Bond Forfeited by Guaranty Co.

Justice Hartow S. Weeks signed an order yesterday directing City Chamberlain Bruere to pay over to Henry Melville, receiver for Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, the \$100,000 which was forfeited to the State by the United States Guaranty Company as the bond of the Siegel bank.

Mr. Bruere has had the money since last Saturday. Under the provisions of the charter it is mandatory upon him to deduct for the city's benefit one-half of 1 per cent. of all moneys received and also to deduct one-half of 1 per cent. for all moneys paid out.

Under the circumstances \$500 will be deducted in the first instance and in the second \$497.50, which is one-half of 1 per cent. of \$100,000 less the \$500. In other words, \$99,036 will be available for the benefit of the depositors.

Mr. Bruere said that the withholding of a fee for receiving and paying moneys was not only a Charter proceeding but was also made mandatory in the Code of Civil Procedure. It is therefore, he said, doubtful if there is any way in which the city can decline to take it. He will have to make sure, however, he said, in the matter before Corporation Counsel Polk to-day. In any event the depositors will get \$44.25 as interest on the deposit.

The money will be paid over this morning. The reduction for the city's benefit will be a change in Judge Hughes's order by which the depositors will receive 2.5 per cent. on their claims against the forfeit instead of 2.9 per cent. The depositors will therefore get 15.3 cents on each dollar deposited.

Mr. Melville will send out notices to depositors on Monday urging them to submit their claims by mail, and the depositors who do not wish to be informed that they will be favored in the distribution. There are 14,850 accounts in the New York bank and 15,075 in all.

The task of checking up and figuring out percentages will begin immediately and Mr. Melville believes that if the depositors assist him by obeying instructions, the task will be completed by May 1. While offices for the receipts are being fitted up on the second floor at 10 Broadway, Mr. Melville hopes to be able to make most of his payments by mail.

Passbooks are sufficient proof of claims and by mailing them depositors will be able to avoid the local expense incident to making other proof and at the same time spare the energies of those who will receive them.

The examination of Mr. Siegel before United States Commissioner Gilchrist, scheduled for yesterday, was postponed for a week. Justice Hughes is to decide today whether the depositors of the fund will be allowed to make other proof and at the same time spare the energies of those who will receive them.

The examination of Mr. Siegel before United States Commissioner Gilchrist, scheduled for yesterday, was postponed for a week. Justice Hughes is to decide today whether the depositors of the fund will be allowed to make other proof and at the same time spare the energies of those who will receive them.

The examination of Mr. Siegel before United States Commissioner Gilchrist, scheduled for yesterday, was postponed for a week. Justice Hughes is to decide today whether the depositors of the fund will be allowed to make other proof and at the same time spare the energies of those who will receive them.

The examination of Mr. Siegel before United States Commissioner Gilchrist, scheduled for yesterday, was postponed for a week. Justice Hughes is to decide today whether the depositors of the fund will be allowed to make other proof and at the same time spare the energies of those who will receive them.

The examination of Mr. Siegel before United States Commissioner Gilchrist, scheduled for yesterday, was postponed for a week. Justice Hughes is to decide today whether the depositors of the fund will be allowed to make other proof and at the same time spare the energies of those who will receive them.

The examination of Mr. Siegel before United States Commissioner Gilchrist, scheduled for yesterday, was postponed for a week. Justice Hughes is to decide today whether the depositors of the fund will be allowed to make other proof and at the same time spare the energies of those who will receive them.

The examination of Mr. Siegel before United States Commissioner Gilchrist, scheduled for yesterday, was postponed for a week. Justice Hughes is to decide today whether the depositors of the fund will be allowed to make other proof and at the same time spare the energies of those who will receive them.

The examination of Mr. Siegel before United States Commissioner Gilchrist, scheduled for yesterday, was postponed for a week. Justice Hughes is to decide today whether the deposit